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FRIDAY,
DECEMBER 7, 1951

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Column One
By
David Courtney

Seamen Accept Histadrut Rule

IT is no use overdoing hatred. Dr. Adenauer is in London and the Londoners must make the best of it. He was in Paris the other day and the Parisians made the best of it they could. Neither the Londoners nor the Parisians are happy about it and both the British and French Governments are beginning to feel uncomfortable. They are doing what they can to give General Eisenhower his divisions but are coming steadily to the conclusion that only Germany, well practised in the means, can provide enough military, effective and industrial resources to meet SHAFÉ's needs. The least they can do, then, is to welcome Dr. Adenauer courteously; for the time may be coming when Dr. Adenauer or some successor in the Chancellorship will have to be reckoned with. Dr. Adenauer believes that time to be close. So do an increasing number of his Germans, who, on the principle, perhaps, of "third time, lucky," are busily calculating their chances in a third world war.

WHEN he was in Paris Dr. Adenauer told "Newsweek" that he wanted not only a revision of the Polish border but also a cooperative agreement with "a free democratic Poland." He was content to get both the frontier revision and the cooperative agreement by "peaceful means"; he did not say by what means he expects to bring about the "free, democratic Poland"; but, obviously, he was not referring in those terms to the existing Polish Government and system.

IT is not surprising that Israel should have felt compelled before the U.N. to express anxieties shared, but too often evaded, by most European members of the Assembly. The pity of it is that the occasion was not more appropriate. The proposal to hold elections throughout Germany, with the object of unifying the country under one central Government, is not a bad idea in itself. If the elections were genuinely free, the result, it is believed, would be a big majority for the Social Democrats. The Soviet likes the Social Democrats as little as the United States like the Social-Democratic leader, Herr Schumacher; but would prefer to see Schumacher's neutralist policy imposed on the whole of Germany in place of Adenauer's militarist policy followed by half of Germany. But it cannot feel much enthusiasm for either prospect; and this, together with America's determination to prevent German reunification, would seem to rule out unified elections and therefore a unified Germany, except as a propaganda device.

SERIOUS plans for unified elections are not, therefore, the real trouble. The real trouble is the fact that, on present evidence, nothing can stop the rearming of the Germans. Dr. Adenauer's extraordinary pose as the "liberator" of Poland has more backing than an old man's fancy. Are we to expect the Russians to take it lightly? Or even the French? France itself has already answered by publishing a long serialized account of the barbarities done at the village of Oradour, whose inhabitants were exterminated by the S.S. Israel has expressed the opinion that neither West nor East Germany is fitted to hold free, democratic elections. But there can be no doubt of its fitness to build up an army capable of dominating and devastating Europe.

Tel Aviv, December 7.

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Israel seamen, who signed off from the Merchant Marine on November 12, submitted to the Histadrut tonight when they agreed to subordinate their union to the decisions and discipline of the Histadrut. The decision was conveyed by a delegation to Mr. Mordecai Namir, Secretary General of the Histadrut, while the Labour Federation's Executive was in session. Mr. Namir read the seamen's proposals to the Executive.

The gist of the seamen's undertaking is that they will waive their demands for a measure of control over hiring, for recognition of the right to strike in foreign ports and for the condition that seamen engaged in foreign ports should be hired through foreign trade unions.

The six-point declaration submitted by the seamen to Mr. Namir called for the formation of a national trade union in place of a local. This would mean that the union would have direct relations with the Histadrut Executive instead of with the Haifa Labour Council. The seamen also accepted the decision of the Histadrut Executive to form an Organisation Committee to establish the proposed new trade union.

Calling for the end of the strike, the seamen proposed that all the veteran sailors should return to their ships and that the volunteer crews should be retained only in vacant berths. They also asked for an assurance that no reprisals will be taken against the strikers, and requested the Executive to use its good offices to obtain the release of those who had been called up to the Army.

Finally, the Histadrut was asked to recognize the Seamen's Secretariat elected by their conference in Haifa, until new elections are held. Earlier, Mr. Namir had told the Executive meeting that he had agreed to recognize the Secretariat for one year.

At a late hour tonight, the Executive voted to refer the seamen's proposals to the Organisation Committee of the new union. The motion was opposed by Mapam whose leading spokesman, Mr. Yaakov Hazan, said it was a "provocation" because the Committee had been formed originally as a cudgel against the Seamen's Union. Mr. Hazan's statement touched off an angry outburst from Mordecai Namir, who said: "Now it is clear who is stirring up the trouble."

Mapam proposed that the Central Committee deal with the seamen's proposal but the Mapam motion was passed by 31 votes to 19.

Fischer's Plea on Germany

Israel's stand towards Germany is not guided by a "sterile spirit of revenge, but by a firm belief based on the experience of the past that the German masses lack a sense of collective responsibility. Mr. Maurice Fischer, Israel Minister to France, told the Ad Hoc Committee of the U.N. General Assembly on Tuesday. The full text of the speech (reported briefly by cable) was received at Hakirya last night.

Germany, Mr. Fischer declared, was unwilling "to accept courageously and unreservedly the full heritage of her past, both her great culture and her cruel and culpable errors; she should not be trusted, therefore, as she cannot give a guarantee that she is morally fit to observe her obligations."

Reply Already Made — A people cannot be more cruelly punished than by the indelible trace left in its history by the cold-blooded, systematic massacre of millions. Mr. Fischer said. "Our reply to Hitler has already been made, and most eloquently: we wished to exterminate us, but we lived on; and we occupy our modest, but dignified

Nerve Meeting With Big 4 Individually

PARIS, Thursday (AP). — The U.N. General Assembly President, Senor Luis Padilla Nervo, announced today that he will hold separate private talks with each of the Big Four delegates on the disarmament issue.

He said the Sub-Committee, made up of the Big Four, had been over every point in general East-West disarmament plans, and he considered it opportune to hold the individual conversations.

The Big Four negotiators began today's conversations at slightly more than an hour this afternoon.

Agree on Limited Korea Inspection

MUNSAN, Thursday (AP). — The Allies agreed today to go along with the Communist demand that only specified points be open to inspection during the Korean armistice.

The concession was part of the new U.N. eight-point plan for solving the bitter dispute over policing the armistice. While the Allied truce negotiators abandoned their demand for unrestricted behind-the-lines inspection, they insisted that checks be made by joint Allied and Communist teams.

The Communists' reaction was immediately unfavorable, said the U.N. Communist spokesman, Lt.-Col. Howard Lewis. The Communists want representatives of neutral nations. Lt.-Col. Lewis said they repeated the old argument that joint inspection would interfere with the internal affairs of Communist Korea. He emphasized that the Allies did not regard the Communist reaction as a rejection of their programme, and predicted the Communists would offer a revised plan.

Major-General Howard Turner, Chairman of the Allied Sub-Committee, made it clear the Allies rejected the Communist plan on rotation of forces. He told the Communists their plan, which would deny the rotation of units or rotation of forces, was "a process of attrition."

Lt.-Col. Lewis said the Allied insistence on joint observation teams did not mean the U.N. rejected the Communist proposal for neutral inspection. "We have not expressed any feelings on it," he said.

President Feeling A Little Better

The President was feeling somewhat better yesterday after having spent a quiet night, his physicians reported in a communique issued shortly after noon. "Apart from this, there was no significant change in the patient's condition," a second bulletin issued at 3:30 in the evening indicated no change since the earlier announcement. The President's son, Benjamin, is expected today from England.

Mr. Meyer Weisgal, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Weizmann Institute, arrived last night from the U.S.

Dr. Weizmann yesterday received a case of fresh grapes from Kvatut Alimot, located in the Jordan Valley near Lake Kinneret. Attached was the following message: *As the cake of figs cured King Hezekiah, so may these grapes bring you calm and relief.*

The reference was to Kings 11, Chapter 20, verse 7. Following reversal of the prophecy of death for King Hezekiah, the prophet Isaiah approached the ailing King, who was "sick unto death," and said: "Take a cake of figs. And they took and laid it on the boil, and he lived."

The maturing of grapes at this time of year has aroused interest among vinegrowers and scientists. The Alimot vineyard had suffered greatly from last winter's drought, and it is believed that these grapes are an aftergrowth that followed the grape harvest. One ton of grapes, whose taste is excellent, is now being distributed to hospitals and convalescent homes.

Britain Behind In Arms Plan Churchill Says

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Churchill warned today that Britain could not fulfil this year's part of her \$4,700 million three-year rearmament programme.

"We shall get on as fast as we can," he told the House of Commons. Some of the \$1,200 million planned to be spent this year would have to roll forward to future years," he said.

Mr. Churchill opened a defence debate by paying tribute to the former Labour Government which, he said, had taken steps placing Britain second only to the U.S. in measures on which hopes of a lasting peace were based. He thought the danger of war today was less than three years ago, at the time of the Berlin airlift crisis.

The Prime Minister confirmed that Britain did not propose to "merge" into a European army. But the European defence force would be closely associated with the British forces, he said.

Mr. Churchill admitted today that, since coming into office, he had found a great deal of work had been done not only on making the crucial materials needed, but in preparing the manufacture of the atomic bomb.

He mentioned the "formidable step" taken by the Labour Government in 1948 in establishing a great U.S. atom air base in East Anglia. "We must recognize that this step places us in the front line should there be a third world war," he said.

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17-Year-Old Pilot Killed in Haifa

HAIFA, Thursday. — A single-engine plane of the Haifa Army Club crashed in Abuza Mount Carmel near the Reali School at 3:50 this afternoon. Its pilot, 17-year-old Aharon Epstein, a pupil of the school, was killed before the eyes of his classmates. The victim was a member of the Club and had a pilot's licence. An investigation into the circumstances is being made by aviation experts and police. Eye-witnesses say that the flyer flew only several metres above the ground to demonstrate his skill to his classmates.

3 INFILTRATORS KILLED

Three infiltrators were killed, four wounded, and 38 arrested in week of November 30 to December 6, it was announced yesterday.

Churchill, Eden to Visit Paris Before Trip to U.S.

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, will pay a two-day visit to Paris on December 11 for talks with French leaders before their visit to Washington in January.

The visit is being made on British initiative.

Britain's acute shortage of steel and other raw materials will be spotlighted at the Churchill-Truman talks at Washington next month, according to informed quarters here.

Her steel scarcity is one of her main problems in trying to maintain a \$4,700 million armaments programme. It is an extra 1,500,000 tons of steel were available over a year, the difficulties would be considerably eased.

Mr. Hugh Galtzell, Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Washington last September asked the U.S. to allocate Britain 500,000 tons a year. So far, Britain expects only about 100,000 tons.

In the second half of this

Three Killed, 200 Hurt In Iran Student Riots

Syrian Regime 'Temporary' Anti-Communists Aid Police

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). — Syria's new regime is a temporary government, holding power only until preparations have been made to elect a new parliament and resume parliamentary life as soon as possible, the Syrian Foreign Ministry has announced.

The Ministry said this in a message to all Syrian legations abroad and all foreign legations in Syria. The new regime took over at a time when Syria was without a responsible government, it said.

An official announcement said the new Head of the Syrian State, Colonel Fawzi Selo, had assumed authority for accepting credentials from foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Syria, and for appointing Syrian representatives abroad.

Wolof Turkey — Syria is making great efforts to improve its relations with Turkey, which had recently deteriorated over a new flare-up on the Alexandretta issue, Col. Fawzi Selo told a NERS correspondent in Damascus.

He added that the Lebanon had nothing to fear from any Arab country because Syria had no aggressive intentions towards them.

A Syrian military goodwill mission arrived in Beirut on Thursday to "explain" the background of Syria's recent coup.

At a reception given at the Syrian Legation in Beirut, the Marquis de Reading, Foreign Under-Secretary, represented the British Government.

Dissent Over 3rd Council Seat

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.N. General Assembly today elected Chile and Pakistan to non-permanent seats on the Security Council. The two countries obtained the requisite two-thirds majority — Chile 57, Pakistan 55 — in the first ballot.

A second ballot to elect a third member was a deadlock, as neither the rival candidates, Greece and Byelorussia, got a two-thirds majority.

Greece 30, Byelorussia 29. There was an abstention. The required majority is 40.

In the third ballot then taken, Greece received 29 votes and Byelorussia 30, thus reversing the second ballot. There was one abstention.

There were no casualties. The British Embassy tonight protested to the Egyptian government against "deliberate attacks on British troops" in the area of Suez on December 3 and 4.

British, Egyptian Talks at Suez

SUEZ, Thursday (Reuter). — British and Egyptian authorities were negotiating here tonight a "Suez treaty" aimed at avoiding a repetition of the clashes which in the past days have cost 11 British and an estimated 20 Egyptian lives.

Brigadier W. Greenacre, British Commander of the Suez Area, again met the Governor of the city, Ibrahim Khofji Bey, today.

Latest incident in the canal zone, reported by a British spokesman today at Ismailia, occurred last night north of Kantara, close to the Canal.

Egyptians cutting cables fired on a British infantry patrol. Some of the shots went over the Canal into an Egyptian army camp.

There were no casualties.

British Cargoes To Egypt Diverted

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Wheat and agricultural machinery, badly needed by Egypt, have been landed in other countries because ships carrying these cargoes have been unable to discharge them at Suez Canal Zone ports.

The British steamer Rane, carrying a wheat cargo as part of Egypt's 1961/62 quota, continued her voyage to London, and the British ship Denbighshire, carrying British machinery and equipment, unloaded the Egyptian part of her cargo at Aden, next port of call on her way out to the Far East.

The Egyptian Government is understood to be trying to get this wheat and machinery back.

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Ban Demonstrations

All demonstrations were banned throughout Egypt today under a Government move to halt disorders which have cost 117 Egyptian lives in the seven weeks since Prime Minister Nahas Pasha abrogated the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

Announcing this last night, the Minister of the Interior, Saraj e-Din Pasha, said: "The Egyptian Government is determined to reserve all its energies for the main struggle now going on between it and the occupying forces."

Egypt is to recall her military missions in Britain, Abdel Fattah Hassan Pasha, Acting Minister of War and Marine, announced today. Fifty-one Egyptian officers and men are believed to be involved.

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Mixed Reaction Greeted Adenauer at Oxford

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Dr. Adenauer, West German Federal Chancellor, waved a greeting to demonstrators yesterday as he drove to Oxford University in a convoy of five cars, each flying the German Federal flag.

There, a crowd of students, some shouting welcomes and others anti-Adenauer slogans, greeted him. He waved back, then remarked: "But there are other voices."

In London, too, there were sporadic anti-Adenauer scenes. Two men in Nazi Storm-trooper uniform, jackboots and swastika armbands mingled with crowds in Fleet Street.

CeDe's chocolate
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BRITISH ENVOY DUE TODAY
TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The new British Minister of Israel, Sir Francis Evans, is due to arrive tomorrow. He will be flown in from Cyprus by the Royal Air Force.

DEAN RUSK RESIGNS
KEY WEST, FLORIDA, (UP). — President Truman today formally accepted the resignation of the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, in parting him to become the head of the Rockefeller Foundation.

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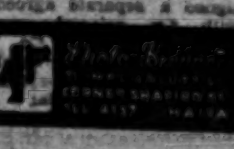
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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Jerusalem	58	54	51	48
Haifa	58	54	51	48
Tel Aviv	58	54	51	48
Lydda Airport	58	54	51	48
Jerusalem	58	54	51	48
Haifa	58	54	51	48

Forecast: Cloudy with showers and occasional thunderstorms especially in the south. Improving later in day.
 outlook for Saturday: Partly cloudy.

"A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum, yesterday. D) Maximum, expected today.

Two Arab families, consisting of seven persons, crowded at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday to join their next of kin in Jordan under the agreement for the reunion of Arab refugees. On Thursday, about 20 Arab refugees will enter Israel from Jordan to join their families.

A new immigrant at the Tirat Hamelel South moshava, who tried to fire a gun which he had "invaded" from the house which he was to be ejected, was detained by police on Wednesday.

A group whose avowed intention is to prevent contact between Jewish girls and Arab men in the Be'er Sheva district has come to the attention of the police. Arab men in the company of Jewish girls have been intimidated, and an attempt to kidnap Mr. A. Amos was unsuccessful. A group of 15 persons failed to find him at home, police report.

Shaul Shifan, bus driver of Qiviat, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined \$12.50 by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday for causing the death of Mrs. Rahma Naphthal in a traffic accident in June 1950. Shifan's failure to close his front door resulted in Mrs. Naphthal's falling from the bus and suffering fatal injuries.

Mr. H. Fishel, a Tel Aviv architect, is suing the Tel Aviv Municipality for \$10,000 for payment for planning the cinema's interior decorations. Fishel claims that he received only \$1,250 of \$11,250 due him.

"Fred, Eliezer's friend," Dr. Haim Klonicki, was charged by Jerusalem police yesterday with committing a theft by concealing a stolen car. The car, a 1948 Ford, was stolen from a garage in the Tel Aviv district on December 10. It was found in the Tel Aviv district on December 11. The car was found in the Tel Aviv district on December 11. The car was found in the Tel Aviv district on December 11.

Daily transport service between Migdal Asser-Bereshba and Tel Aviv-Jaffa has been established by the Post Office. The truck will leave at 3:30 a.m. carrying newspapers for the Negro for a three-month trial period.

New Train Schedule
New train schedules are to become effective on Monday. The passenger train from Tel Aviv to Haifa will leave at 7 a.m. from the Old Railway Station, except Saturdays and holidays. The 6.45 a.m. train has been cancelled.

Haifa-Tel Aviv train will leave at 12:34 p.m. daily, except Fridays and holidays and will travel via Lydda to the Old Railway Station in Tel Aviv, and not as formerly to the North Tel Aviv station, and will arrive at 12:55 p.m. No changes were announced in other services.

WOMAN DIES IN JUMP
TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mrs. Sara Kremer, 55, of Rehov Tarkov, died after jumping from her third story balcony. She had been ill for some time.

Ration News
JERUSALEM: — Cinnamon: 500 grams, one 5, 10, 25, Vegetable marrow: 500 grams, one 5, 10, 25, Cornflour: 400 grams, one 5, 10, 25, Raisins: 500 grams, one 5, 10, 25.

Personal Notices
We regret to announce the sudden death of our beloved sister and aunt
Miss Charlotte Lea Pins
The funeral will take place today at 12 noon from the Hadasah Giff Hospital, Jerusalem.
THE FAMILY.

Dr. Moshe Tavor and Miss Hanna Tauber
wish to thank all institutions and friends for their expressions of sympathy on the death of their sister
MRS. MARIANNE GOWLES

Trade with Finland Grows to \$14m.

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
HEIKKILA, Thursday. — Further details of the Israel- Finnish trade agreement, which was recently concluded in Helsinki by Dr. J. Meron, acting for the Government of Israel, have become available. They amply justify the satisfaction felt here with the terms of this treaty, which represents the most important commercial contract of its kind yet concluded between Israel and a foreign government.

The value of the agreement is \$14 million; and the trade volume between the two countries — far greater than that between Israel and any other Scandinavian country — is such that Israel becomes Finland's sixth largest customer. Under the favorable, and indeed generous, dollar credits granted by Finland, Israel will import large quantities of newsprint, other paper, cardboard, timber and hewwood for citrus packing, pre-fabricated houses, telegraph poles, and railway sleepers, road and other construction machinery, metal goods, ceramic fittings etc.

Israel will double her export of citrus to Finland, quadruple her export of citrus by-products, and treble the export of cars. She will also send essential oils, pharmaceutical products, and plastics. Textiles to the value of more than \$2 m. will also be shipped to Finland.

It is pointed out here that the Finnish Government and industrialists showed complete confidence in Israel's economic prospects, and that the agreement was entered into in a practical expression of that confidence. It is expected that trade relations between the two countries will continue to expand on a basis of mutual trust and interest. Significantly, an important Finnish group has been invited to set up a subsidiary in Israel, and to set up a subsidiary in Israel, and to set up a subsidiary in Israel.

Changes in Schmorak Report Denied
Charged last Tuesday by Dr. E. Schmorak, former Jewish Agency Comptroller, that significant changes had been made in the contents of his report by the three-member Publication Committee appointed by the Zionist 23rd Congress to assist him in preparing the report for publication were denied by an Agency spokesman in Jerusalem yesterday.

Dr. Schmorak left office on December 1 despite requests by the President of the Zionist General Council that he continue publication of the report and the election of a new comptroller.

The Agency spokesman added that Dr. Schmorak had, in his last report, included certain facts which he had omitted in his previous report.

Challenging the former Comptroller's assertion that the Committee's existence had ceased to be legal with the dissolution of the Congress, the spokesman indicated that the Congress President had informed the Publication Committee would resume its work at the conclusion of the Congress.

Christmas Visits To Bethlehem
The traditional Christmas eve pilgrimage on December 24 to the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem will end today at Mandelbaum Gate. Negotiations are still being conducted to permit the Jerusalem Consular Corps and United Nations personnel to use the main road to Bethlehem.

If such permission is granted by the Jordanian authorities, it will not include diplomats accredited only to Israel, since Jordan does not recognize Israel, and will permit use of the shortcut only to those consular officials in Israel whose functions extend to Jordan. It was reliably learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

Yesterday was the deadline for presenting applications. It is understood that several thousand applications have been received in the past fortnight. Those approved will be permitted to stay 24 hours in Jordan and will be supplied with one Jordanian dinar for each day.

American Kibbutz Couple Sought
BEERSHEVA, Thursday. — Police here are trying to locate a young American couple, Robert and Gail Rosenberg, who left Kibbutz Kelta about a month ago and have not been heard of since.

The couple, recent arrivals, spent some weeks at the kibbutz from which they sent a cable to their relatives in Detroit stating that they must return to the U.S. urgently. A few days after dispatching the cable, they left the kibbutz for an unknown destination in Israel.

Meanwhile their family have asked the police to trace their whereabouts.

M. Wallis, Impresario, 1 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel. 4004, Tel. Aviv, presents the famous singer who captured the hearts of the Jewish audience.

RICHARD INGER
accompanied by a Jazz Band of 15 men, conducted by Sam Simey.
Today, Friday, Dec. 7.
JAFAR JAFFA.
Monday, Dec. 10.
ONEL SHEM, TEL AVIV.
Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ONEL SHEM, TEL AVIV.
Thursday, Dec. 13.
ONEL SHEM, TEL AVIV.
Friday, Dec. 14.

60 Countries in Fourth Maccabiah

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Fourth Maccabiah will take place in the spring of 1953 with the participation of sportsmen from 60 countries. Mr. A. Nataniel, chairman of the Maccabi World Executive, told the press here today. Only 22 teams competed in the last games. Accommodation for 100 persons will be provided near the Ramat Gan Stadium. Mr. Nataniel added.

The newsmen were shown the film of the Third Maccabiah, produced by Mr. Norman Lourie.

Three Food Factories Closed, Others Warned

As a result of inspections of food processing plants last week in an effort to stop the flow of goods to the black market and to ensure high standards of products, the licences of two candy factories, one in Haifa and one in Jerusalem, as well as a sausage factory have been cancelled, it was announced yesterday.

Three other sausage factories were given warnings. A beverage factory was closed down temporarily, and two others were ordered to change the wording on their labels. Inspection of clothing and shoe plants will begin next week.

In Jerusalem, volunteer regional groups to help combat the black market, eliminate queues and secure free flow of goods to citizens, are under way with over 1,500 persons attending 30 meetings. More meetings will be held in Jerusalem next week.

Two Congressmen Will Tour Farm and Plant

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Two members of a sub-committee of the U.S. Congressional Committee on Banking and Finance arrived here today on a brief visit. They are Congressman T. Bacon Fugate (Dem., Virginia) and William A. Barrett (Dem., Pennsylvania).

Ambassador Mennett B. Davis and Mr. Michael Comay of the Foreign Ministry met them at Lod Airport. The two Congressmen, who are on an official tour of countries receiving American aid, are accompanied by Mr. S. Sherwood of the Export-Import Bank. They have already visited Britain, France and Italy.

Congressman Emanuel Celler, who is at present on a mission in Paris and Rome, will come to Israel next Wednesday, accompanied by Mrs. Celler.

Hungarian Jews Coming Here

BUDAPEST, Thursday (APF). — A group of 222 Hungarian Jews, authorized to leave Hungary in accordance with the Hungarian-Israeli Emigration Agreement, left for Israel yesterday.

Mr. Shmuel Ben-Tsur, Israel Charge d'Affaires, succeeded in including in this convoy 20 Jews who had been expelled from Budapest during the recent "displacement" of Jews.

Yesterday's departure raises to 2,500 the total number of Hungarian Jews who have emigrated to Israel under the Agreement.

Out of the total of 600,000 Jews in Hungary before the war, only 90,000 have survived Nazi persecutions. From those 20,000 have registered at the Israel Legation for national nationality and 60,000 among them are candidates for emigration to Israel.

Lyttelton Unhurt As Plane Crash-Lands
PENANG, MALAYA, Thursday (Reuters). — The British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, escaped unhurt when a Royal Air Force plane in which he flew here today from Ipoh crash-landed with a tyre blowout.

As it swung around violently, a burst of flame shot out of the engine, but the plane did not catch fire. Mr. Lyttelton jumped out smiling and told anxious watching dignitaries: "Nobody hurt. We were all strapped in tight."

New Breakdown in Jerusalem Power

POST Reporter
A serious new breakdown on Wednesday morning of a diesel engine at the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation has caused additional power interruptions and has forced the company to restrict the use of electricity for heating in all quarters of the city.

A company spokesman said that the full extent of the damage is still not known. "But our present estimate is that it will take about a week to repair," he said, adding that more time may be required if further damage is found. Repair teams are working around-the-clock.

This breakdown unfortunately bears out the dire predictions made by us a few months ago when we pleaded for permits to build spare parts. "This is the second major breakdown in about a week and is the result of a lot of little ones in the past that could not be repaired properly because we just didn't have the right parts."

The power interruptions are being spread throughout the city in an effort to distribute the limited amount of electricity. These interruptions may be caused by the public response to the company's appeal not to use electricity for heating purposes between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

If there is no adequate response to the appeal, the company will restrict the use of power for cooking and other domestic purposes. It is hoped that these steps will prove sufficient and preclude the necessity of reducing the supply of current to industry.

Progress in Tolerance

Lifting the lifting of restrictions on Negroes in buses, railroads and dining cars in the U.S. Air Force and Navy, and in many "white" universities in the south, the Congressmen said, that considerable progress had been made in the Negro positions. The State Court had helped greatly; Congress almost not at all.

Mr. Powell, whose first visit to this country was 21 years ago, while on a graduation gift tour from his father — said that he had come to study the relations of church and state in education. As Chairman of the Education Committee of the Congress, he has been studying such relations in Anglican England, Protestant Scandinavia and Catholic France and Italy.

Mr. Powell said that he had intended staying in Israel a few days. "But I'm so intrigued with what I've seen, I'm going to stay for three weeks." That, he added, meant cancellation of a State Department goodwill tour in Africa.

Negro Flats Bombed — Negroes Arrested

MIAMI, Thursday (INA). — Police said today that two Negroes seized on suspicion of being involved in the bombing of a synagogue and Negro apartments here, apparently were on a legitimate mission with a case of dynamite.

Detective Captain G. Baldwin said that the Negroes would probably be released after "we check a slight variation or two in their stories." He said that the truck being driven by one of the two men broke down and the driver then hired the other Negro to deliver the explosives in a car.

Plan to Raise Crude Oil Output of West

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuters). — A programme to raise crude oil output by nine per cent next year in the U.S. was announced by the Petroleum Administration for Defense. The programme will apply to private American oil companies operating overseas and foreign companies.

The programme will set a production goal of over five million barrels of oil a day, call for the drilling of 5,443 new wells in the foreign countries, mostly in the Western Hemisphere, and provide for the operation of refineries outside the U.S.

Miami Bombing Held Product of Ku Klux

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The recent anti-Jewish, anti-Negro outbreaks in Miami may or may not have been the work of the Ku Klux Klan, but they are the product of K.K.K. minds, Mr. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., one of the two Negroes in the U.S. Congress, stated at a press conference here today. Describing the background of the attacks he stressed two main factors — a large influx of Jews to Miami, and the militant fight for the Negroes' right to vote, carried out over the past ten years.

Some time ago, the Congressmen said, his wife, Hazel Scott, had refused to play in Miami because Negroes and whites would be segregated. When Josephine Baker was invited to Miami, a Jewish night-club owner opened his doors without discrimination. This precedent, followed by other night-club proprietors, may also have precipitated the bombings.

The outbreak in Miami is an indication of the common problems of minorities," Mr. Powell said. "Mr. Ben Gurion told me that he had been surprised to find some anti-Negro feeling among some Jews in the South. I told him I knew of anti-Semitism among Negroes. Those things must be met and wiped out among both groups."

23 Marching Children Killed by Bus

CHATHAM, ENGLAND, Thursday (UP). — A driver scheduled to receive an award yesterday for driving his bus for 25 years without a traffic accident or even a traffic ticket, drove his bus on Tuesday into a column of 23 Royal Marine Cadets aged between eight and 14, killing 23 of them.

More than two dozen cadets were injured when the bus ploughed through their platoon as they marched along the dimly lit street, three abreast, to see a boxing match. Police identified the driver as John Samson, 57. They said that he ran into the cadets from the rear shortly after nightfall.

Of the boys, 17 died immediately and six others in hospital or en route. The driver was removed from his seat after losing consciousness and taken to hospital. One passenger said that he "just felt a series of bumps" as the heavy vehicle rolled through the ranks of the marchers.

Eban Hopes for First Instalment of U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — Mr. Aba Eban, in a press conference here today, expressed the hope that Israel would begin to receive the first allocations of the U.S. Grant-in-Aid within a few days.

The press conference was held following Mr. Eban's meeting today with Mr. John D. Hickerson, Secretary of State for U.N. Affairs, in the State Department.

Mr. Eban told the press that they discussed mainly special problems now being dealt with in the General Assembly in Paris, including those concerning the Middle East.

Refugee Body May Set Up Branches

GENEVA, Thursday (Reuters). — The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees told his 15-nation advisory committee today that 1,800,000 refugees looked to them for help.

The High Commissioner, Dr. G. J. Heuvelinkhoeft, said he favoured the statement by Mr. Shabtai Rosenne, the Israeli delegate, asking for the organization of branch offices. "Without them my office would be like a limbo land," he said. "I would be happy to have the guidance of this committee on this matter," the High Commissioner said, "to my mind, if you want to protect people, you have to be on the spot and maintain contact with governments concerned."

U.S. Official Said to Want Anti-Israel Move

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — A senior U.S. diplomatic official in the Middle East has proposed measures to overcome Arab suspicions of the U.S. by adopting a policy less favourable to Israel, a Beirut dispatch to the "New York Post" reports.

He proposed that Israel be publicly urged to adopt a less rigid attitude on the question of Arab refugees and payment of compensation, the paper said, and that the U.S. back up the Arabs in one of their frequent controversies with Israel, where there is conclusive evidence to support the Arabs — "the outbreak of fighting on the Israel-Syrian border last spring would have provided such an opportunity."

He was also reported as saying that before the U.S. could take such steps it would have to persuade more Americans, particularly those helping to raise funds for Israel, that "the West's best interests lie in the Middle East are not always served by impassioned Israeli nationalism."

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HADASSAH CLUB FOR OVERSEAS VISITORS

Cables in Brief

YERUSHALAYIM. — The secretary of the Turkish National Assembly has arrived in Western Germany in the invitation of the President of the Parliament there.

HELSINKI. — Mr. Eugene O'Neill, the American playwright, is in hospital in Boston suffering from Parkinson's disease. His condition is critical.

AMSTERDAM. — The Hungarian Government has published a long white book containing documents of the hostile activity of the U.S. Government against the Hungarian People's Republic.

Jel Aviv Cinemas

Weekdays: 2.30, 7.0 p.m.
ALLENBY
Loretta YOUNG
Robert CUMMINGS
THE ACCUSED
EDEN
Premiere!
Punished Soviet Film
BEAUTIFUL SUMMER
Enjoyment — Songs
Music — Dances
Colour by Agfa Colour
Saturday at 2.30, 7.0 p.m.
MIGDALOR 5th week
Charles Boyer
Margaret Sullivan
BACK STREET
MOGRABI
Gregory PECK
Dean JAGGER
TWELVE O'CLOCK HIGH
Daily at 2.30, 7.0 p.m.
ORION 3rd week
Saturday at 2.30, 7.0 p.m.
June HAVER
Gordon MACRAE
S.E. SAKALL in a
WARNER BROS.
technicolor musical
THE DAUGHTER OF
ROSE O'GRADY
Weekdays at 11.15, 2.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m. Today at 3 p.m.
THE DAUGHTER OF ROSE O'GRADY

OPHIR 8th week
Kathryn Grayson
Mario Lanza
in Joe Pasternak's great
technicolor musical
THE TOAST OF NEW ORLEANS
M.G.M. Picture
SHDEROTH
Tel Aviv Premiere!
Jean WEBER of the
Comedie Francaise in
ALEX. DUMAS
LE BRIGAND
GENTILHOMME
Sat. at 2.30, 7.0 p.m.
ESTHER Air Conditioned
7th week
CECIL R. DE MILLE's
masterpiece
SAMSON AND DALILAH
with Betty Hutton
and Victor Young
Colour by Technicolor
Sat. at 2.30, 7.15 p.m.
Weekdays at 2.30, 7.15 p.m.
TAMAR Second week
Joseph YADIN
in
4 IN A JEEP
with Viveca-LINDFORS
Evenings: 7.00, 9.00
NON-STOP DAILY
9.45 a.m. — 5.30 p.m.
Today only: RIDERS OF TIMBERLINE

Jerusalem Cinemas

Starting Saturday, December 6
Saturday: 6.15 & 8.15 p.m. Weekdays: 2.30 & 4.30 p.m.
★ **ARNON CINEMA** ★
Charles Dickens' immortal story
A TALE OF TWO CITIES
Starring Ronald Colman, Elizabeth Allan
& Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film
Today (2.30 p.m.)
Now in The Iron Mask
★ **EDEN Tel. 3825** ★
M.G.M.'s greatest technicolor musical. Everybody's waiting for it.
Judy Garland — Gene Kelly
Eddie Bracken — Gloria de Haver
★ **SEMADAR Tel. 3742** ★
Sat. 2.30 & 7.0 p.m.
Weekdays: 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Gregory Peck — Ava Gardner
in Deontevsky's immortal
The Great Sinner
(Columbia)
From Tues. Dec. 11
Igor Stravinsky
★ **STUDIO TEL. 4055** ★
Israel Premiere
A perfect film with all the ingredients for young and old alike.
★ **LOUISIANA STORY** ★
By the famous author
Robert Flaherty
Presenting the child star
Joseph Schildkraut
Reunited by Fox Film Ltd.
Today (2.30 p.m.)
I'VE ALWAYS LOVED YOU
★ **Y.M.C.A. Jerusalem** ★
Today: 2.30 p.m. — Sat.: 6 p.m.
M.G.M.'s Technicolor
★ **DUMAY** ★
★ **3 Musketeers** ★
Rene FLEISCHER — Gene Kelly
Gene Kelly — Gene Kelly
Gene Kelly — Gene Kelly
Gene Kelly — Gene Kelly
★ **Y.M.C.A. Jerusalem** ★
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REPORT ON EGYPT: CASUALTIES AND NATIONALIST FEVER MOUNTING

Canal Zone Deadlock Bodes Ill for Both Sides

By ROBERT STEPHENS

CAIRO.—ANY future diplomatic moves to break the existing Anglo-Egyptian deadlock will have to take into account that in Egypt itself the situation is becoming more dangerous every day.

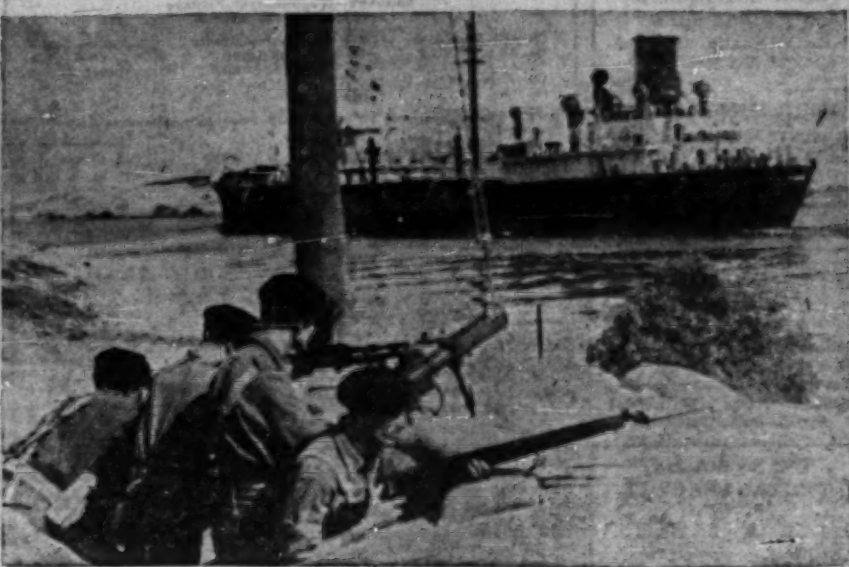
Simmering with discontent caused by crushing poverty, over-population and exploitation, the whole fabric of public order here is strained at the best of times. Now it is stretched towards breaking-point.

The present danger is that in launching itself on the desperate course of trying to drive the British out of the Canal Zone through non-cooperation and popular agitation, the Egyptian Government may have let loose forces which will get beyond its control. On the other hand, the British policy of "standing firm" may involve Britain ever deeper in intervention in Egypt while losing many of the advantages which make the Canal Zone the most convenient area for a Middle Eastern base.

Attacks Increase

The British can hold their positions in the Zone as a purely military force indefinitely. They cannot be starved out or driven out. But as a result of Egyptian non-cooperation, the loss of Egyptian labour through intimidation, the stopping of railways and port facilities, the value of the base has been severely reduced.

For its primary purpose is not to defend the Suez Canal itself but to be a supply, maintenance and training base for



A British oil tanker moves through the Canal under the watchful eye of a British post, equipped with Bren machine gun and anti-tank projector. Express Photo

defence operations as a whole which could in war-time, at least in the early stages, be conducted from the Canal itself.

As far as security is concerned, the British still have a firm grip on the situation. The Egyptian Army, with one of its two divisions stationed on Israel's southern border, and supplied along roads and railways under British control, remains aloof from the conflict. But Egyptian extremists, encouraged by the inflammatory Cairo press and radio and tolerated by the authorities, are becoming increasingly active. There are an increasing number of attempts to

steal arms from British soldiers and to shoot at British vehicles. Isolated British soldiers are attacked by armed gangs and the first serious acts of sabotage—two attempts to cut water pipe-lines—have been reported.

Workers Restive

British control of communications inside and to and from the Canal Zone—imposed after the Egyptian authorities failed to check two serious riots there immediately after the abrogation of the Treaty—is still maintained. The stopping of railway traffic, except for supply trains for the zone's civilians and the Egyptian Army, and the checking and searching of road traffic, are regarded by the British as necessary precautions against the movement of terrorists and arms. But it causes considerable inconvenience to the Egyptian public and much resentment.

Other, more serious effects of the crisis are felt by Egypt herself. In the Canal Zone, violence and intimidation is creating an atmosphere of

uncertainty and lawlessness. Many workers formerly employed by the British are leaving the Zone with their families to look for the alternative jobs promised them by the Government. Others are joining this exodus through fear of the future. The departure of many small shopkeepers threatens the civilian food distribution system of the Zone. Unemployed workers in towns like Port Said are becoming increasingly restive.

Finding jobs for former Zone workers is also proving a serious problem for the Egyptian Government. The British Army's former wages bill amounted to £500,000 a month. Even at the lower rates of pay given by the Government, meeting a comparable wages bill means a heavy drain on the Government's finances.

In Cairo there are signs that public order is getting frayed at the edges, although the recent mass demonstrations here and in Alexandria were orderly. One indication of Government anxiety not to lose grip of the situation is the decision to take over con-

trol of the so-called "liberation militia", squads of young volunteers for direct military action against the British formed by extremist political groups, such as the Muslim Brotherhood, the Socialist Party and the extreme nationalist party. The Government apparently has no wish to see private armies formed which might one day be turned against itself. There appears little likelihood of the Government's falling in the foreseeable future on any issue except its failure to carry through the abrogation policy. This policy is generally popular and is supported by a widespread, deep national feeling. If the more moderate opposition were to oust the present Government with the help of the King—without his help they could do nothing—it could be only on such grounds. And a new Government could survive only if supported by a major British concession—such as an agreement to evacuate the Canal Zone within a stated period, as a prelude to negotiations on a Middle East compact.

Dangers Ahead

The question being asked now is how far the present Egyptian Government is prepared to pursue a course which threatens its own authority and the general security of the country as much as it does the British in the Canal Zone.

Will it set an effective limit to the popular agitation it has aroused, even if this means risking public disillusion and its own fall from power? Or will it prefer, if it has to fall, to do so in a blaze of nationalist glory in a general collapse of order which might force the British to reoccupy the whole of Egypt and by so doing make the Anglo-Egyptian dispute an even more explosive international question than it is now?

Observers also wonder whether the British Government in maintaining its present policy is fully aware of the dangers and difficulties which lie ahead if the situation continues to deteriorate.

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(This is the first of two articles on the Canal Zone.)

Concluding Volume V of Churchill's Memoirs Allied Fleet Sails for France

It had been said for the morning of June 6, 1944, but by June 5 weather prospects were gloomy. The day after Mr. Churchill, in his special train from Southampton, was informed that the operation would probably have to be postponed for 24 hours. Gen. Eisenhower would have to make a decision.

Those who had seen the array in the Solent felt that the movement was now as impossible to stop as an avalanche. We were haunted by the knowledge that if the bad weather continued and the postponement had to be prolonged beyond June 7 we could not again get the necessary combination of moon and tide for at least another fortnight.

Meanwhile the troops had all been briefed. They clearly could not be kept on board these tiny ships indefinitely. How was a leakage to be prevented?

We went to bed about half-past one. I may tell you that he would wait up to hear the result of the morning conference. As there was nothing I could do about it, I said that I was not to be woken to hear the result. At 4.15 a.m. Eisenhower again met his commanders, and heard from the weather experts the ominous report—sky overcast, cloud ceiling low, strong south-westerly wind, with rain and moderate sea. The forecast for the 5th was even worse.

Attack Postponed

Reluctantly he ordered a postponement of the attack for 24 hours, and the whole vast array was put into reverse in accordance with a carefully prepared plan. All convoys at sea turned about and small craft sought shelter in convenient anchorages. Only one large convoy, comprising 138 small vessels, failed to receive the message, but they too were overtaken and turned round without arousing the suspicions of the enemy.

It was a hard day for the thousands of men cooped up

in landing-craft all round the coast. The Americans who came from the West Country ports had the greatest distance to go and suffered most.

At about five o'clock that morning Bedell Smith again telephoned Ismay confirming the postponement, and Ismay went to bed. Half an hour later I woke up and sent for him. He told me the news. He says I made no comment.

Prime Minister to President Roosevelt. June 4, '44

I was so glad to get your charming letter of May 29. Our friendship is my greatest strength by which to surmount the enormous complications of this exacting war.

I am here now. The headquarters of my staff. His main preoccupation is the weather. There are wonderful signs to see with all these thousands of vessels.

De Gaulle's committee by a large majority decided that he should accept my invitation to come here. He has been and will be here. He has been and will be here. He has been and will be here.

I see some of your newspapers are most at my reference in the House of Commons to London. This is very kind. As all I have done is to reveal my declaration of October, 1944. I only mentioned France's name to show how silly it was to identify Spain with him or him with Spain by means of caricatures. I do not care about France but I do not wish to have the French Peninsula hostile to the British after the war.

I do not know how I can depend on a Gaullist France. Germany would have to be held down by main force, and we have a 25-year alliance with Russia. You must remember that we are very near to all this pleasant outlook.

We should not be able to agree to a settlement which would have not meted to because we dislike their installation of government. I do not know whether there is more freedom in Stalin's Russia than in France's. I have no intention to seek a quarrel with either.

Presently Mr. Eden arrived with Gen. de Gaulle, who had just down in from Algiers. I told de Gaulle that I had asked him to come because of the forthcoming operation. I could not do this by telegraph, and I felt that the history of our two countries required that the liberation of France must not be undertaken by the British and Americans without the French being informed.

The General was bristling. He asked for an absolutely free right to telegraph to Algiers in his own cipher. As the recognized head of a great empire, he said, it was impossible to deny him free right of communication. I asked him for an assurance that he would not impart any military information about the forthcoming assault.

Leaders' Messages

De Gaulle said that he must be free to keep in touch with Algiers about operations in Italy, and I explained that I was not talking about "Overlord." I then unfolded to him our plan. After he had thanked me for this I asked him if he would send a public message to France as soon as the armada had actually sailed. Queen Wilhelmina, King Haakon of Norway, and rulers of other countries which the enemy expected us to attack had agreed to do so, and I hoped he would do the same. He said he would.

De Gaulle said that he was quite willing (to go to the U.S.) and had so told the President, but he was anxious about who was to administer liberated France. This should have been arranged long ago, last September.

This remark made me speak bluntly. The United States and Great Britain were willing to risk the lives of scores of thousands of men to liberate France. Whether de Gaulle went to Washington

or not was his own affair, but if there was a split between the National Committee of Liberation and the United States we should almost certainly side with the Americans.

About the administration of liberated French soil, if Gen. de Gaulle wanted us to ask the President to give him the title-deeds of France the answer was, "No." If he wanted us to ask the President to agree that the Committee was the principal body with whom he should deal in France the answer was "Yes."

De Gaulle's Speech

De Gaulle replied that he quite understood that if the U.S.A. and France disagreed Britain would side with the U.S.A. With this ungracious remark the interview ended.

We then returned to my train. I had expected that de Gaulle would dine with us and come back to London by this, the swiftest and most convenient route, but he drew himself up and stated that he preferred to motor with his French officers separately.

The hours dragged slowly by until at 9.15 p.m. on the evening of June 4, another fateful conference opened at Eisenhower's battle headquarters. Conditions were bad, typical of December rather than June, but the weather experts gave some promise of a temporary improvement on the morning of the 5th. After this they predicted a return of rough weather for an indefinite period.

Faced with the desperate alternatives of accepting the immediate risks or of postponing the attack for at least a fortnight, Gen. Eisenhower, with the advice of his commanders, boldly, and as it proved wisely, chose to go ahead with the operation, subject to final confirmation early on the following morning. At 4 a.m. on June 5 the die was irreversibly cast. The invasion would be launched on June 6.

In retrospect this decision rightly evokes admiration. It was amply justified by events, and was largely responsible for raising us to the position of a great power. We now know that the German meteorological officers informed their High Command that invasion on the 5th or 6th of June would not be possible owing to stormy weather, which might last for several days.

The fact that such a complex series of movements could be accomplished without detection by a wary and determined enemy is a remarkable tribute to the work of the Allied Air Forces and the excellence of our deception plans.

Rough Seas

All day on June 5 the convoys bearing the spearhead of the invasion converged on the rendezvous south of the Isle of Wight. Thence, in an endless stream, led by the mine-sweepers on a wide front and protected on all sides by the might of the Allied Navies and Air Forces, the greatest armada that ever left our shores set out for the coast of France.

The rough conditions at sea were a severe trial to troops on the eve of battle, particularly in the terrible discomfort of the smaller craft. Yet, in spite of all, the vast movement was carried through with almost the precision of a parade, and, although not wholly without loss, such casualties and delays as did occur, mostly to small craft in tow, had no appreciable effect on events.

Round all our coasts the network of defence was keyed to the highest pitch of activity. The Home Fleet was alert against any move by German surface ships, while air patrols watched the enemy coast from Norway to the Channel. Far out at sea, in the Western Approaches and in the Bay of Biscay, aircraft of Coastal Command, in great strength, supported by flotillas of destroyers, kept watch for possible enemy reactions. Our intelligence told us that over 50 U-boats were concentrated in the French Biscay ports ready to intervene when the moment came. The hour was now striking.

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THE NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

published about two months ago, contains the numbers that appeared in the earlier edition as well as those added in the past two years.

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DEPARTURES

FROM DEC. 9 — DEC. 14

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Sunday Dec. 9	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	CYPRUS	Rome, Madrid, London
	BOAC	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
Monday Dec. 10	BOAC	Tel Aviv
	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Berlin
	L.A.I.	Copenhagen, Stockholm
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York, Montreal
Tuesday Dec. 11	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	BOAC	Athens, Brussels, New York
	K.L.M.	Rome, London
	EL AL	Amsterdam, Zurich
Wednesday Dec. 12	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	BOAC	Rome, London, New York, Montreal
	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	CYPRUS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
Thursday Dec. 13	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok
	T.W.A.	Hong Kong, Tokyo, Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, New York
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
Friday Dec. 14	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	CYPRUS	Nicosia, Port Sudan, Khartoum

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday Dec. 11	CYPRUS	Nicosia
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FROM HAIFA PORT

a.s. "NEOMAR" sailing from Haifa on Dec. 13 to Marseille
a.s. "GALILEE" sailing from Haifa on Dec. 13 to Larnaca
a.s. "ABRAHAM" sailing from Haifa on Dec. 14 to Larnaca
a.s. "ABRAHAM" sailing from Haifa on Dec. 14 to Larnaca
(The above is subject to alterations without notice)

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Creating Citizens of Tomorrow

By GERDA LUFT

THIS year approximately 300,000 children are attending Government schools in Israel. This figure includes the last year in kindergarten (five year-olds), vocational training schools and evening classes for young people. Additionally, there are Talmud Torah schools and Yeshivot not included within the Government scheme.

Among these 300,000, there are 27,000 Arab children. At the beginning of last year, there were 24,500 Arab children in Government schools and attendance has risen during the year.

There are currently some 12,000 teachers in Government schools. During the last six months, 1,000 new classrooms were built.

These figures, which cover the country as a whole, do not really picture conditions in various towns, villages and moshavot. For these differ widely, and not always in accordance with the population of the place. In some Kibbutzim conditions are excellent, perhaps due to the small number of pupils. In many places, immigration has caused sudden changes and growing headaches. We shall be content with filling in part of the picture by adding the figures for Tel Aviv.

Tel Aviv Figures

In schools under the control of the Tel Aviv Municipality, there are today 55,000 children. Of these, 42,000 study in elementary schools, 3,000 in classes for working youths, 1,500 in municipal high schools, 500 in vocational schools, 5,000 in kindergartens. Private institutions are not included in these computations.

This year, 14,000 new pupils entered Tel Aviv municipal schools — a net increase of 11,000. Last year, there were 10,000 new pupils. 6,500 children were enrolled for kindergarten, but only 3,500 new places were available. A notice in the Education Department of the Municipality announces that enrollment for kindergartens has been stopped. The Municipality pays private kindergartens IL30 a year to take in children for whom otherwise there would be no room. Plans for new buildings could not be completed on time for lack of money and building materials. There is a tremendous gap between the Law for Compulsory Education adopted in the Knesset and the Government's ability to implement it properly. It must be clearly realized that the law is of special importance for new immigrants. Older residents send their children to school as a matter of course. But the law can only fulfil its purpose if parents are able to find places



Children crowded three in a seat in a drab schoolroom in Jerusalem. Photo by Hirschbain

for their children; otherwise both the Municipality and parents become offenders against it. If taken literally, as would be done under ordinary circumstances, public authorities and many citizens would be brought to court for contravening the Law of Compulsory Education. In other countries, the introduction of a law like this provides for

a transition period, sometimes from five to ten years. In Israel, the important step to compulsory education was taken, as it were, overnight.

Kindergartens Full The bottleneck is sharpest at the kindergarten age because local authorities were called upon to provide classes for five-year-olds without preparation. As sudden expansion was impossible, many children are already being enrolled for the first class of elementary school at the age of five years and three months. This means that the first class must be adapted to some intermediate form, a cross between kindergarten and school.

Teachers and headmasters clamour for suitable equipment but are unable to get it and the difficulties of adjustment for children and teachers alike are felt everywhere. All educators agree, however, that for most new immigrants preparation in kindergarten is essential, not only for study, but for adaptation to a new form of life.

If we take into account that the average density of Tel Aviv's population today is three per room, the need to remove children from intolerable overcrowding, for at least a few hours a day, becomes imperative. Kindergarten and school must make up for shortcomings at home which

be sure that the Law of Compulsory Education was being implemented. But evidence points to big gaps in the school system and in the law itself. Even the casual observer often finds moshav children playing or idling during the morning when they should be in school. Closer inquiry reveals that even where there are schools, these are often open only for two or three hours a day. The Law does not provide for a specific number of hours to be devoted to teaching. The lack of teachers and of efficient inspection make a travesty of compulsory education in many moshavot. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule. There are villages where teachers wage a desperate struggle against overwhelming odds in wholly unfit school buildings, and inadequate equipment.

Teachers' Tasks

Particularly in moshavot, schools must accomplish far more than teaching the three "R's." The very fact that housing and living conditions are as bad as they are, makes proper schooling and an expert approach by teacher and educator extremely important. Children growing up in orderlies and in an environment which in itself is of educational value can stand being hurt too badly. But immigrant children lack this environment, even in those families where it existed before their transfer to Israel. In cases where immigrants are forced to live in worse conditions than in their countries of origin, they feel dejected and consumed by the battle for a firm foothold. On the other hand, those who have been transferred into a civilization entirely alien to them are unable to adjust themselves quickly to the new demands made upon them, and even less able to help their children in this adjustment. For these children, school must, therefore, fulfil tasks which are much broader than those of ordinary classes and make the most exacting demands on the teaching staff.

This is the first of two articles on education problems.

Problems of Education (1)

Among the Underprivileged The education problem is starker yet in those immigrant centres where housing conditions are the grimmest and which are farthest from urban centres. We are to find that the children there, between the ages of five and 13, are gathered into classes and taught the minimum required in elementary school, we could

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'MOST FAVOURED NATION TREATMENT' Treaty of Friendship with U.S.

By a Correspondent

AN international treaty 25 articles long, covering with its attendant protocols and exchange of notes, some 18 pages of close print, may not appear exciting. Nevertheless, the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation signed in Washington on August 23 by Abba Eban and Dean Acheson is, despite its flowery title and somewhat prosaic contents, of great historical importance. It marks the end of the "philanthropic" period of Zionist-American relations, and it symbolizes the start of a formal relationship between the State of Israel and the U.S. — relations based on the partnership of entities enjoying sovereign equality.

The treaty, the first of its kind to be concluded by Israel, is the product of long, arduous negotiations between the Israel Embassy in Washington and the State Department. These treaties actually form a traditional objective of U.S. diplomacy, one of the earliest being the so-called Jay Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation of November 1794 between the U.S. and Great Britain. During the 19th century these treaties played an important part in weaving for the United States those innumerable threads which are the sinews of "international relations." In our century, the treaties have operated partly to facilitate the integration into the family of nations of new States, born out of the world wars, and partly to adjust America's relations to the changing pattern of the post-war political map.

In the course of this history certain clear lines of thought have emerged. As Dean Acheson wrote in transmitting our treaty to the President: "The treaty reflects the principles of mutuality, and is in keeping with the long-standing objectives of the U.S. in making international economic relations as free and as non-discriminatory as possible. It embodies assurances of the type which American business men and investors are understood to regard as useful and desirable."

True Objectives

The official designation of the treaty as a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation — following the traditional terminology of 19th century diplomacy — is not fully indicative of its contents. It describes the type of treaty, rather than its objectives. The true objectives of the treaty are laid out in the preamble, which explains that both countries are desirous of strengthening their traditional bonds of peace and friendship and of encouraging closer economic and cultural relations. Both countries expressly recognize the contributions which may be made towards these ends by mutually beneficial investments, commercial and cultural intercourse, and other common rights and privileges.

Broadly speaking, the treaty achieves its ends by according "most-favoured nation treatment" to the nationals of one party while on the territory of another in a variety of directions and circumstances. These include: the rights of individuals to engage in business and other occupations; the protection of persons and property; the acquisition and disposal of property; customs administration; transit rights; and the treatment of shipping, as well as clauses about the economic rights of corporations, the operation of exchange controls, benefits under social security laws, freedom



Ambassador Abba Eban and Secretary of State Dean Acheson signing the Treaty in Washington.

of information, and certain cultural activities. Moreover, taking account of Israel's special conditions, the U.S. has agreed that, pending enactment of nationality legislation by Israel, persons holding Israeli passports or travelling documents shall be considered as Israel nationals.

Ten Year Pact
Disputes as to interpretation or application of the treaty which can not be satisfactorily adjusted by diplomacy are to be submitted to the International Court of Justice unless the parties agree that they can be settled by other means.

The treaty comes into force 30 days after the instruments of ratification are exchanged. It remains in force for ten years and continues in force thereafter unless either party gives to the other a year's

written notice of termination. The treaty is now before the U.S. Senate. It was sent there on October 18, 1951, by President Truman "with a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification." It is to be hoped that this will be forthcoming early in the new session of Congress, so that the treaty will enter into full force.

This brief survey shows that the treaty deals with the hard facts of normal commercial intercourse. It is not a treaty containing hidden strings in the political line-up of the cold war. It is directed against no one. Its purpose is to smooth the path of ordinary business transactions. It is to be hoped that the Government will succeed in concluding similar treaties with other foreign countries.

Chance for the Lowly Sheep



Photo by Braun

By Our Labour Correspondent

THE Sheep Breeders Association pleads for better facilities for sheep-breeding. Mr. Lavi, of Ein Harod, also mentioned this issue in the Knesset when a bill for the improvement of animal breeding was introduced. Neither the voice of the breeders nor that of Mr. Lavi have attracted much attention. The issue is apparently not exciting enough and it does not seem to fit into the usual agriculture blueprint.

But Palestine, before partition, was a sheep-breeding country, which supported flocks numbering several hundred thousand. These were tended by Arabs, and when they left, taking the flocks with them, there were only 25,000 sheep in Jewish farms. Today there are 40,000.

Resilient Flocks
We no longer find slopes of hills and stubble fields studied with sheep, which used to graze on land otherwise unsuitable for crops. The many grass fields which plagued settlements during the past summers were due largely to the disappearance of these sheep. When the stubble and the grass were left to dry, they were easily ignited in the summer heat.

Not only was a cheap source of milk, cheese, meat and wool neglected but some damage was caused in addition. Sheep are an important source of meat in every Middle Eastern country because they are well adapted to sparse grazing conditions and to the climate, and need relatively little extra fodder. Jewish farmers kept sheep only as a sideline. They were always more interested in dairy farming, according to modern methods. Only six months ago, some experts said that it was not worthwhile going in for sheep-breeding on a large scale, because the Jews rarely ate mutton.

Mutton Chops
During these six months, however, conditions have changed. The food shortage has become more severe, and many have begun to understand that local farming must be adapted to local conditions. With the present meat shortage, it may safely be assumed that Israel would prefer mutton chops to no meat at all. Agricultural expansion plans have moreover come up against the shortage of organic manure which is intensified by the shortage of chemical fertilizer. Arab farms with their large flocks of sheep and cows provided all the organic manure they needed and still

had enough to spare for sale to Jewish farmers. Today, we must rely on the organic manure we can produce.

Rapid increase of milk-cows has become difficult because these cannot be fed properly and the valuable foreign breeds adjust slowly to our climate. We must include them in our farming plans, especially since they are not expensive to keep and may redress, to a certain extent, the balance upset by over-mechanization.

Source of Manure
Big flocks of sheep would supply us with manure and would not need expensive feeding-stuffs. They are, in fact, the right animals for the poor man. They do not fit in with the idea of a thoroughly modern Americanized farm, mainly bent on turning out high class products saving labour and using modern machinery to the best advantage. But the time has come to ask if we are to cling to this notion. Should we not turn our attention now to the lesser possibilities which will provide us with a little more to eat and to sell? If sheep can live cheaply on our soil and in our climate, we must include them in our farming plans, especially since they are not expensive to keep and may redress, to a certain extent, the balance upset by over-mechanization.

Source of Manure
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ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM, 9:00 P.M. HAIFA: 9:00 P.M.
NEWS: Hebrew, 7 a.m. (from Tel Aviv); English, 7 a.m. (from Tel Aviv); Arabic, 7 a.m. (from Tel Aviv); French, 7 a.m. (from Tel Aviv).
TODAY
6:30 a.m. Services, 6:35 Exercises.
6:45 Musical Clock (R), 7:15 Melodious Music (R), 7:30 Melodious Music (R), 7:45 Melodious Music (R), 8:00 Close Down.
8:00 a.m. Morning Concert (R), 8:15 Music from the Movies (R), 8:30 Music (R), 8:45 Music (R), 9:00 Music (R), 9:15 Music (R), 9:30 Music (R), 9:45 Music (R), 10:00 Music (R), 10:15 Music (R), 10:30 Music (R), 10:45 Music (R), 11:00 Music (R), 11:15 Music (R), 11:30 Music (R), 11:45 Music (R), 12:00 Music (R), 12:15 Music (R), 12:30 Music (R), 12:45 Music (R), 1:00 Music (R), 1:15 Music (R), 1:30 Music (R), 1:45 Music (R), 2:00 Music (R), 2:15 Music (R), 2:30 Music (R), 2:45 Music (R), 3:00 Music (R), 3:15 Music (R), 3:30 Music (R), 3:45 Music (R), 4:00 Music (R), 4:15 Music (R), 4:30 Music (R), 4:45 Music (R), 5:00 Music (R), 5:15 Music (R), 5:30 Music (R), 5:45 Music (R), 6:00 Music (R), 6:15 Music (R), 6:30 Music (R), 6:45 Music (R), 7:00 Music (R), 7:15 Music (R), 7:30 Music (R), 7:45 Music (R), 8:00 Music (R), 8:15 Music (R), 8:30 Music (R), 8:45 Music (R), 9:00 Music (R), 9:15 Music (R), 9:30 Music (R), 9:45 Music (R), 10:00 Music (R), 10:15 Music (R), 10:30 Music (R), 10:45 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Toy Parade at Army Camp Global Social Welfare Plans Reviewed Diary of A Housewife



Hanukkah came early to these children at this Army Isolation Centre, when the first gifts of The POST-Said Toy Fund were distributed. Photo by Hirschbain

By Henriette Boas

AFTER the morning parade you will receive toys. Rav Samal (Sergeant Major) Aryeh told his 100 charges at breakfast.

And indeed, when the parade was about over at 8 o'clock, in the grounds of a camp somewhere in Jerusalem last Wednesday, and the Israeli flag had been saluted, the gate opened, and two soldiers carrying a large box marked Jerusalem Post-Said Hanukkah toy campaign entered, Rav Samal told us, "is better than the soldiers' mess every day, plenty of eggs and milk." Children come from all over the country, and are

they have to leave as when they first arrived. The children's ringworm hospital was originally opened in Roah Ha'yayin by Hadasah, but was taken over by the Army and the Ministry of Social Welfare last August, and transferred to Jerusalem. The centre is run by Army regulars and reservists, half of whom are girls, and two Hadasah nurses who administer the medical treatment. The X-Ray apparatus has also been lent by Hadasah. The Army provides the food which, Rav Samal told us, "is better than the soldiers' mess every day, plenty of eggs and milk." Children come from all over the country, and are

taken home by Army transport. As in the Army, their day starts at 6 a.m. and a healthy routine is maintained, with lessons for those of school age, given by some of the soldier-teachers. Wholesome meals, hot showers three times a week, special Friday-evening celebrations with Army choirs and sweets, special outside and inside fun complete the list. But the joy was never greater than on Wednesday morning. Sincere thanks for this morning are also due to the Army, the Government, the Jewish Agency, as well as to the donors to the Toy Campaign. We wish they could have seen it themselves.

Latest List of Contributors

IL.2.500 - Palestine Jewish Colonization Ass., Haifa.
IL.4.150 - Personnel of Mezrich Hotel, Haifa.
IL.2.500 - The Shell Co. of Palestine Ltd., Haifa.
IL.15.500 - Head office staff, Sonny Vacuum, Haifa.
IL.1.500 - Restaurant Management and staff of the Israel Touring Club, Jerusalem, Mezer, Amos Ltd., Tel Aviv; Anonymous; Music Lovers' Association, Haifa.
IL.5 - Daphne (6) and Iris (11), Tel Aviv; Haim Simon; Mr. Dinstein; Charles; Mami; and Will W. Agnew; (all from Haifa); Chaim Kahan; Tomschinski and Gruenstein; (from Beer-sheva).
IL.5 - P. Laguarda, R.S. & L.P.; Leah Family; (from Tel Aviv); W.P.G. Haifa; Dr. Beit and Friends; and "Gle and Shor"; Printing Press, Jm., in honour of Mr. L. Interacher's 8th Birthday; Ronnie (3) and Nurit (2) Beecher, Jm.; Beer Sheva Pharmacy.

Wizo's Clothing Distribution

Wizo's clothing distribution service has expanded tremendously during the past year. 150,000 items of clothing were distributed in ma'barot among nearly 60,000 immigrants during the current year, as contrasted with the 16,000 people who were supplied with clothing in 1949-50.

At a country-wide meeting of Wizo volunteers, measures were taken to ensure the immediate distribution of the 20,000 garments now available at Wizo's central store in Tel Aviv, before real winter weather sets in.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolf Donah, of New York, who are now in Israel on a visit, arrived in this country a few weeks ago loaded down with gifts of clothing and toys for the immigrant children of whose needs they had read so much. Among the institutions on their itinerary was the Wizo Day Creche at Bograashov Street in Tel Aviv. They presented one third of all their gifts to Wizo for distribution among the children in its various institutions.

Plans Reviewed

Excerpts from an address by Mrs. Zena Hirschbain, Israel delegate to the Third Committee, on November 22, 1951, in the debate on Chapter IV of the Economic and Social Council Report:

The lines of demarcation that are drawn between the developed and underdeveloped countries merge to become virtually invisible in my country. On the one hand we have modern, efficient social welfare services geared to the needs of the whole population, alert and progressive in policy. On the other hand we are underdeveloped, a new country, in its early infancy faced with the complex task of creating a homogeneous national unit from an heterogeneous admixture of peoples. Part of our population derives from advanced countries, progressive in thought and action, part stems from more backward areas where the masses have existed passively shackled by disease and poverty, for centuries.

We must provide homes and employment for hundreds of thousands of new immigrants, expand our social services, rehabilitate the handicapped... productive the illiterate and unskilled.

Housing Shortages Critical

My delegation was intensely interested in the observations of the distinguished delegates of Greece and Pakistan with regard to housing. My country, too, is faced with a critical housing shortage with all its tragic manifestations so adequately described by the delegate from Greece. We would welcome any action taken to assist Governments in meeting this dire need, particularly by the provision of technical advice and by the investigation of all possibilities for making more building material available at minimum cost.

Diary of A Housewife

SHAKEN from lethargy by letters in my favourite newspaper, I resolve to start a victory garden. Accordingly I place four sticks in a large square in the wilderness surrounding the house. I start to dig. Object: a straight line from one stick to the other. After ten minutes, I reduce the distance between the sticks to half. After an hour, I stand up—without difficulty—and view the wavering two inch ditch with disgust. This Will Not Do. Now I understand the lines of string in other people's gardens. Glad of an excuse to stop, find some string, disentangle it and stretch between two sticks. Result looks pleasingly professional. I bend my back once more.

Neighbours on their way to village pause in amazement to watch my progress. Interest no doubt partly occasioned by my costume, which in order to provide a correct atmosphere, displays more leg than I have hitherto exhibited publicly.

Local agricultural expert provides a good excuse for pause. He advises planting radishes and spring onions both of which I detest, and whose consumption I severely discourage in those near and dear. For everything else, it's either too early or too late. Furthermore the kind of fruit trees I want to plant will absolutely not grow on our soil. Swear rebelliously under breath that I am going to plant a banana anyway, as whole project of coming to Israel was coloured by mental pictures of gardens full of exotic fruit.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Hand No. 5
S.A. 15
H. 10754
D. 10754
C. 10754
S. 10754
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S. 10754
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At game to his side North starts the bidding with one club, and the partnership finally lands in a contract of six clubs, both opponents abstaining from the auction.

East leads the king of spades. Whilst it would be natural for declarer to pass the first trick in order to pave the way for an eventual squeeze, West's nine-spot gives fair warning that he might be able to ruff the second round; North is therefore expected to go up with the ace. Three rounds of the described exchange of spades, trumps, and declarer proceeds to cash dummy's hearts, in the hope of establishing his ten for the discard of a spade. But when East fails to follow suit to the second round, declarer is forced to readjust his plan. The only way to bring home the bacon now is to operate a squeeze.

Two squeezes seem to be possible. It could be possible to squeeze East in spades and diamonds, and it is also possible to operate a double squeeze in the three suits. In the first case East must be found holding all the missing spades plus the three diamond honours, and in the second case the described condition applying is that West hold the ten of spades. Closer inspection, however, will reveal that the first squeeze is ruled out by lack of a suitable reentry card to dummy, both diamond honours being located in declarer's hand.

North must therefore stake his all on finding West with the ten of spades.

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Diary of A Housewife

SHAKEN from lethargy by letters in my favourite newspaper, I resolve to start a victory garden. Accordingly I place four sticks in a large square in the wilderness surrounding the house. I start to dig. Object: a straight line from one stick to the other. After ten minutes, I reduce the distance between the sticks to half. After an hour, I stand up—without difficulty—and view the wavering two inch ditch with disgust. This Will Not Do. Now I understand the lines of string in other people's gardens. Glad of an excuse to stop, find some string, disentangle it and stretch between two sticks. Result looks pleasingly professional. I bend my back once more.

Neighbours on their way to village pause in amazement to watch my progress. Interest no doubt partly occasioned by my costume, which in order to provide a correct atmosphere, displays more leg than I have hitherto exhibited publicly.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Hand No. 5
S.A. 15
H. 10754
D. 10754
C. 10754
S. 10754
H. 10754
D. 10754
C. 10754
S. 10754
H. 10754
D. 10754
C. 10754

At game to his side North starts the bidding with one club, and the partnership finally lands in a contract of six clubs, both opponents abstaining from the auction.

Two squeezes seem to be possible. It could be possible to squeeze East in spades and diamonds, and it is also possible to operate a double squeeze in the three suits. In the first case East must be found holding all the missing spades plus the three diamond honours, and in the second case the described condition applying is that West hold the ten of spades. Closer inspection, however, will reveal that the first squeeze is ruled out by lack of a suitable reentry card to dummy, both diamond honours being located in declarer's hand.

North must therefore stake his all on finding West with the ten of spades.

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Something different in the way of boleros—this one is cut to resemble a waistcoat and worn with a jersey blouse and skirt of the same material that has deep unpressed pleats. The wide sweater and dropped shoulder line and deep cuffed sleeve distinguishes the coat in the center. Accentuate the shoulder line with leather or brocade fastenings. Dress up any old frock with a short tunic jacket that has double collar fastening and can be worn open or closed.

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